It apparently did not find
178 widespread use in Tomoyose, for that village passed almost directly from the use
243 of bamboo tongs to the rotary thresher, or 'dakkokki' (see photo). Yamada first
412 saw this thresher about 1933, but Nanahan farmers began using it only in 1941.
[407]

Hulling of grain was in the past accomplished---as needed for home use
178 or sale---by using a wooden rotary mill (see photos) called fichiūshi in Yamada
252 and shiriūshi in Nanahan. In Yamada two women sat with their feet braced against it, and pulled straw ropes alternately. In Nanahan men did the hulling, and the rotary mill was lower but was three feet in diameter. In the late thirties motor-powered hulling mills were built in many areas, and farmers took their rice there for hulling and polishing.

Polishing of brown rice in Nanahan was accomplished until about 1935 by use of a mortar, or chichiūshi (see photo), and pestle, or ajin. Most families still have these in reserve, as they were used after the war and were replaced by rice mills only after 1949. People in remote areas still use them exclusively. Nowadays people have their rice hulled and polished in one operation at a rice mill, if it is close at hand.

178 Very little wheat was grown in the three farm villages studied, but
● 246 it was noticed that on the outer isles wheat was more dominant. On Henza isle, removal of the grain from the sheaf and hull was accomplished by rubbing it upon a piece of bumpy limestone. On Kudaka, separation was by rubbing on a canvas, both with the hands and feet.

178 After the war farmers took advantage of the spread of the lantana bush,
241 which had flourished due to the neglect of the land. It furnished an excellent
[342] livestock feed, and also a short pole which they could use in roofing their rebuilt houses. Such poles, or kichigwā, had formerly been brought down from the forested north country.

178 Chronology of Change in Livestock Recovery of the land after the war pro-
727 ceeded far more rapidly than replacement
231 of the livestock killed or eaten in the invasion. The following table illustrates the loss and slow recovery (except for swine) in livestock numbers:

Table V

Type of Livestock	1940[1]	1946[2]	1952[3]	1952 as % of 1940
Cattle	22,000	112	6,837	31.0%
Horses	25,000	899	5,110	20.4%
Swine	108,426	1,165	107,077	98.8%
Goats	106,257	1,647	58,472	55.1%

In Kachinda-son the story has been somewhat the same, with the exception that there are many more swine and cattle now than in the thirties. This is due partly to the lesser amount of land in sugar and the planting of more

1, 2 Summation....July-November, 1946, p. 26.

3 Ryūkyū tōkei hōkoku, Vol. 3, No. 3, 1943, p. 1. Valid as of 31 Dec. 1952.